

the late Benjamin F. Hart, a purser in the United States Navy.

An act for the relief of David Murphy.

An act for the relief of James W. Campbell, of Pike county, Missouri.

An act for the relief of the Monroe Railroad Company and their certain contractors.

An act for the relief of Isaac Cobb.

An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Jas. C. Watson, of Georgia.

An act for the relief of Gustavus A. De Russy, late an acting purser in the navy.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

PUBLIC.

A joint resolution providing for the distribution of the laws of Congress and the debates thereon.

A resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to ratify and confirm an exchange of lands between the United States and Charles Reynolds, of the city of Natchez, and State of Mississippi.

A resolution approving and confirming an act of the Oregon Territory, the act of the Territory of Oregon, entitled "An act to provide for the selection of places for location and erection of the public buildings of the Territory of Oregon, and for other purposes."

A resolution to authorize the Postmaster General to legalize contracts for the transportation of the mail in California and Oregon.

A resolution providing for the binding of certain documents.

A resolution providing for the printing of additional copies of the journals and public documents.

A resolution changing the name of the St. Peter's river, in Minnesota Territory.

A resolution accepting from Giuseppe Fagnani a portrait of Henry Clay, and ordering it to be placed in the Library of Congress.

PRIVATE.

A resolution for the relief of Elizabeth F. Throston, of the Territory of Oregon.

A resolution for the relief of Elizabeth F. Throston, widow and executrix of Robert C. Prewitt, deceased.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1852.

RECOLLECT.

That after the 30th of this month, the postage of the *Era*, if paid in advance, for any distance, will be only 26 cents a year, or 6½ cents quarterly.

And RECOLLECT, too, that payment of postage in advance may be made at the office where the paper is delivered.

CAMPAIGN CLUBS.

At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, and hoping to enlarge still more rapidly the circle of anti-slavery readers, and that they may be kept fully advised of the political doings during the present campaign, we have concluded to offer the *Era* to clubs for four months, which will embrace the whole period of the campaign, and the time during which official results will be made public, on the following terms:

Ten copies will be sent from the 1st of September to the 1st of January, for Five Dollars; the person making up the club being entitled to an extra copy.

STANDING TERMS.

Single copy, one year . . . \$2
Three copies, one year . . . 5
Five copies, one year . . . 8
Ten copies, one year . . . 15
Single copy, six months . . . 1
Ten copies, six months . . . 8
Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 25 cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of *clubs*. The foregoing rates are the commission on the renewal of an old subscriber.

A club of three subscribers (one of whom may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the *Era* three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15, to a copy for a year.

Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

It will be seen that the price of the paper, single copy, is still \$2 a year. Agents sometimes allow a subscriber, when they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber by their kindness gets his paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75, as the case may be.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Secretary of the Independent Democratic Association of the District of Columbia, acknowledges the receipt of a contribution of \$20, in aid of its funds, from several gentlemen of Baltimore. This is indeed encouraging. Just think of it: while Northern Congressmen, Whigs and Democrats, agitate the subject of Slavery, and "real" politicians of the subject of Slavery, condemn a slave State contribute "material aid" for the circulation of such speeches as Sumner's, Mann's, &c. The letter enclosing this contribution, says:

"We are a burning shame as such speeches as those of Sumner, Mann, Giddings, Durkee, Townsend, &c., remain unknown to the great mass of the people of the country, for the want of the means to print them. Let the people know, from week to week, the doings and needs of the Association, and the needed funds must be forthcoming."

The men composing the Independent Democratic Association exceedingly regret their inability to furnish the Documents heretofore ordered as early as desirable. They have now on hand, a supply of Horace Mann's speech, Mr. Sumner's speech, Mr. Giddings's speech on the Platform, Mr. Townsend's speech, and "The Platforms." The editions of the "Document for the Canvass," and Mr. Chase's letter to Mr. Butler, are exhausted. Orders for the speeches above named are solicited. The new postage laws will go into effect on 30th of September instant. Persons ordering Documents to be sent by mail, should send a sufficient amount to cover the postage, so that the postage may be prepaid. Address—

A. M. GANNETT,
Secretary Independent Democratic Association
Washington, September 20, 1852.

A LADY from New England, who has had several years' experience in teaching, and is qualified to instruct in the higher English branches and the rudiments of two foreign languages, desires a situation as teacher, either in a family or school. Address M. Y., at the office of the *National Era*.

SOUTHERN SUBSCRIBERS.—A gentleman in Virginia, sending on his subscription for the *Era*, deprecates the decrease of the *Southern Press*, that "faithful sentinel on the watch-tower" of the South. He writes—"I am a South Carolina by birth, a Democrat in principle, and have been Southern Rights since Wilmore introduced his Proviso. I own no slaves, and probably never shall; but I do sincerely desire a continued union of the States upon the principles on which we entered the Confederacy, and no other."

He thinks the North has violated these principles; that the *Era* is aiding and abetting in the work, and desires to keep himself informed of our movements. We are glad to have him for a reader. We, too, go for the Union, and upon State Rights principles; and we hope to convince our Georgia subscribers that we contemplate no violation of their rights, or of the principles on which the Confederacy was formed.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, it is stated, intends to leave for Europe the latter part of this month, where he will continue till the Presidential election.

A SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

The chaotic condition in which Parties found themselves a few months ago, is gradually disappearing. Things are assuming determinate shapes and relations; irregular movements have ceased to attract much attention; and it would now seem that the two old political parties will encounter little interference from any quarter except the Free Soil organization.

The prompt ratification, by the leaders of the Radical Democracy of New York, of the nomination of Mr. Pierce, showed that there was no prospect of an open division of the Party on the Presidential question, and prepared the way for the adoption of the Baltimore platform by the State Democratic Conventions of New York and Massachusetts, and for the reorganization of the Hunker Democracy in Vermont. In the last-named State, the Free Democracy, which at the last State election numbered twice as many as the Hunker, has lost in number, though not in moral strength. In Massachusetts, the Coalition Democrats, though in fact unfavorable to the Fugitive Law, and determined to keep up a good understanding with the Free-Soilers, swallowed without a grimace the entire Baltimore platform, Fugitive Law and all. Nowhere in the North has there been any indication of an open rupture in the Democratic Party: the politicians and party presses are unanimous for the nomination. That there is dissatisfaction among the rank and file, we know; our observation and correspondence leave us in no doubt on this point. It shows itself now, by a want of the ordinary party enthusiasm, and may reveal itself in November in a more positive form.

The Webster movement, it was thought by some, would operate disastrously upon the fortunes of the Whig Party, but few now attach any importance to it. It is a mere ripple on the surface. With no principle to give it vitality, it necessarily languishes. No respectable Party in this country can be created out of devotion to a man. Mr. Webster claimed to be a Whig—to be regarded by Whig Principles and Whig usages. His friends went into a National Whig Convention, called and organized according to the usages of the Party. The doctrines and policy he approved, they saw adopted by the Convention, and then they submitted his claim to be a Presidential candidate to the consideration of that body. They were fairly voted down—his claim was pronounced against, regularly and fairly, without fraud or trickery—and another gentleman put in nomination. In accordance with the usages which have always prevailed among the old Parties, he ought to have submitted, and to have objected at once to any movement of his friends, calculated to embarrass his Party, which, acting through a Convention deemed "regular" by himself, had declined to select him as its standard-bearer. Had the Convention been guilty of fraud, had it proclaimed Principles repugnant to the Whig creed, or destructive, in Mr. Webster's judgment, of the best interests of the country, he would have been justified in disregarding its decision, and countenancing his friends in opposition to its nomination. But tacitly to allow them to use him in their warfare against the Whig Party, of which he was a member, because the Convention declined to nominate him for the Presidency, has alienated from him the respect of the Party, and has certainly added nothing to his reputation with the Public. The movements of his Boston friends meet with no response from abroad. New York is dumb; the West takes no notice of them; Southern politicians are too cunning to give them aid or countenance.

Nor is much to be apprehended by the Party from the faction which growled over the defeat of Mr. Fillmore. The President is too calm and clear-headed to dream of advancing his reputation or interest by encouraging rebellion against the only Party with which he can claim relationship. He points them to the fact that the characteristic measures of his Administration were fully sustained by the Convention; that is enough to satisfy his highest ambition; his personal aspirations shall not stand in the way of the great Whig Party. And so, he appoints Scott men to office, and takes pains to evince his cordial acquiescence in the nomination of the Convention. The result is, the feuds which threatened the overthrow of the Whigs have been nearly healed—a few devotees to principle or revenge stand aloof, and predict disaster—but the Party generally is united.

At the South, the work of re-union in each of the old Parties has been going on quite as rapidly. The Constitutional Union Party has been dissolved. Old affinities have been re-established. Old associations. Compromise and State Rights Democrats find in the character and position of General Pierce all that they can desire for the protection of the interests of Slavery. The Whigs found it more difficult to reorganize; they had set their hearts on the nomination of Mr. Fillmore; his defeat mortified and perplexed them. But the nomination of Mr. Graham, one of the Cabinet of the present Administration, the adoption of the Compromise and Fugitive Law by the Whig Convention, the acceptance by General Scott of the platform, the admitted fact that he labored with almost unexampled zeal for the passage of the Compromise, his Southern birth, the cordial acquiescence of Mr. Fillmore, the insignificance of the Northern movement in favor of Webster, their total disorganization should they refuse support to Scott's nomination, and the chances of victory should they support it, have at last produced such a reaction, that we should not be surprised to see the Whig Party in North Carolina, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana, marshalled in its full strength by the first of November.

But though each of the old Parties has again succeeded, North and South, in the work of re-uniting its forces, the same remark we made in relation to the Democratic Party applies to the Whig, though probably not to the same extent. There is enough dissension in the rank and file to prevent anything like the ordinary party enthusiasm. Democrats, under the influence of Anti-Slavery feeling, abhor the Baltimore platform, and are reluctant to support a candidate who, they believe, cordially sustains it. Anti-Slavery Whigs abhor their platform, and if they support Scott, it will be because they fully trust that he accepted the platform under constraint. But there are Whig and Democratic voters, who resolved not to lay aside their Anti-Slavery principles in any election, whatever may be the inducement, will quietly repudiate both candidates, and sustain the nomination of Mr. Hale, the only nomination that does justice to the Constitution, and to Northern Sentiment, on the question of Slavery.

The question among politicians is, How will this nomination affect the relative strength of the old parties? The Whig leaders felt disappointed, the Democratic, exultant, when Hale was first nominated. The former now hope that their Party will not suffer so much as they apprehended; the latter still calculate upon great advantages from the nomination. *The Baltimore Clipper* is in very little trouble about it. "We are disposed to believe," it says, "that it will not have a material influence on the result of the election. It will not be supported by the leading Free-Soilers, who have

already taken sides either for General Scott or General Pierce. Indeed, we doubt whether there will be electoral tickets formed for Mr. Hale in more than one or two States."

There will be an electoral ticket for Hale in every free State, and probably in each of the States of Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky; and a vote will be given to him, which, if not so large as the Van Buren vote of 1848, the strength of which was fictitious—will be large enough to affect the result of the contest between the two old parties. How it will affect the result, remains to be seen. In New York, from appearances, Mr. Hale will draw as largely from the Democratic as Whig ranks; and in Ohio, we must recollect that while Tilden and Briggs, prominent Whig Free-Soilers in 1848, now support Scott, Spalding, Townsend, Brinkerhoff, and Chase, prominent Democratic Free-Soilers in 1848, continue to sustain the Independent Democracy, and are supporting Hale.

Meantime, Hale has taken the field in Western New York and Ohio, and, wherever he goes, will find access to the hearts of the People. Whig and Democratic, and multiply votes for Freedom.

PROGRESS.

Mr. PRYOR, lately the editor of the *South Side Democrat*, published at Petersburg, Virginia, has become connected with the *Washington Union*, as assistant editor.

The *Union*, it must be recollected, is the great champion of the Compromise. In theory, it is pre-eminently national, representing the Democracy of the North and the South, of the East and the West. Of course, it is devoted to the Union, and regards with admiration the paternal Government of the Union. But its new assistant editor must have changed his views greatly, if he sympathizes with it in these respects. The *South Side Democrat*, which he edited with a great deal of vigor and spirit, was fiercely opposed to the Compromise; and after its passage, would not be satisfied with it. June 7, 1851, long after the Compromise measures had become law, and while the *Union* was seeking to make them the platform of the Democracy, he thus wrote in an editorial on the Public Lands:

"When we contemplate the disposition of the common property of the confederated States made by Congress, the agent of these States, there is disclosed to our view one of the most gigantic social outrages and political wrongs of which record can be found in any history. And there are circumstances of aggravation connected with this wrong which deepen its enormity. Contrast, for instance, the conduct of the South and the conduct of the North in reference to the disposition of the public lands. Virginia, to facilitate the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and to consummate the Union, surrendered 'an empire,' not to the common use of the Confederacy, but to the exclusive enjoyment of the anti-slavery section of the Union. And how was this generous *felix* (two can but call it) requited by the North? By ingratitude, injustice, oppression, and wrong."

Such is the opinion entertained of the North by one of the editors of the *Union*, which professes to be national, free from any sectional feeling or prejudice.

The same editorial goes on to say—

"This heinous wrong, this monstrous injustice, is perpetrated by a Government which pretends to protect our rights! Does the history of any despotism in Europe furnish an instance of such wholesale robbery? But enormous as is this injustice in itself, it swells into still more gigantic proportions, when we contemplate the end it is designed to accomplish. We are robbed of our rights and plundered of our property, for what? That the enemy of our institutions and our liberty may, with increased facilities and augmented strength, accomplish his purpose in the political degradation of the South."

Again:

"The South is excluded from the enjoyment of the public lands, and they are parcelled out among the partisans of Abolition. Every inducement is extended to the pauper population of Europe to fill up this vacant land, and in return for the bounty they only have to suffer the savage violence of their crusade against slavery. Thus the present policy of the Federal Government in relation to the public lands will inevitably compass the destruction of slavery. Connect this disastrous consummation with the inequality and injustice of the policy itself, and say, if ever any Government, most corrupt and despotic, trampled upon its subjects with such circumstances of outrage, insult, and wrong?"

Such a year ago were the publicly recorded opinions of this associate editor of the *Union*, respecting the Government, the North, Foreign Immigrants, and the Compromise measures; and now by his editorial connection with the *Union*, he is involved actively in the support of a policy which, according to his solemn avowals, has excluded the South "from the enjoyment of the public lands," holds out "inducements to the pauper population of Europe to fill up this vacant land," and "will inevitably compass the destruction of slavery." From day to day, the complaint of the *Union* against Scott's, that he is not a sincere friend of the Compromise policy; and its strong argument for the Democracy is, that it is sincerely wedded to this policy; and yet, but a little while since, its assistant editor, in view of its enactment, exclaimed—"Say, if ever any Government, most corrupt and despotic, trampled upon its subjects with such circumstances of outrage, insult, and wrong?"

Times change—latitudes change—and men change.

We hail this capacity for progress in our Southern friends. It is a good omen. What may we not expect in the future?

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" IN GERMAN.—We learn that a German translation of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is now appearing in the New England *Zeitung*, a German Free Soil paper, published semi-weekly at Boston. Our informant says that, though full justice can never be done to the original in a translation, still the German translation is not near so correct as it might be; and it skips occasionally whole sentences, or more.

A MALIGNANT FAITHFUL.—Mr. Merrill, of Washington, Ohio, writes, Sept. 8th, that Mr. Johnston, of Cincinnati, has made the declaration that "John P. Hale could drink more rum, and is more given to lewdness, than any man in Washington City." Mr. Merrill cannot believe the statement, but asks us to contradict it. We do it with pleasure. It is a base falsehood, and everybody in Washington City, who knows Mr. Hale, knows it to be so. His numerous friends know that he is strictly temperate and pure in his habits; and this is the first time we have ever heard such a charge made against him. We have been intimate with Mr. Hale for nearly five years, and know what we say.

GENERAL SCOTT left Washington last Friday, on his way to the West, with a view to the location of one of the three Army Asylums authorized by law to be established. The discharge of this duty is very opportune in more respects than one.

STILL THEY COME!—The Worcester *Spy* says, at the meeting of the Freedom Club, the other evening, Mr. C. E. Briggs, who has formerly acted with the Hunker Democracy, addressed the meeting, stating the reasons why he could not support the Baltimore Platform and the nominees of the Baltimore Convention.

LORD ELGIN, the Governor of Canada, has been recalled.

For the National Era.

THE LUNATIC.

BY MISS ALICE CARNEY.

Beneath a silvery sycamore,
His willow pipe I saw him playing—
The hazy down the hill was straying—
Her long hair, that waved so sweetly,
Toward the near stable land—the lowing
Of a shaggy oxen, pasturing,
Called her that way. The wind was blowing.
And the tall reeds against a spring
Of unsmoothed water, slantwise fell,
But you might hear his song right well.

"I would that I were bird or bee,
Or anything that I am not—
Sweet lady-love, I care not what,
So I might live and die with thee."

The grass beneath its flowery cover
Was softly musical with bees;
But well-a-day! what sights may please
The eyes of an enchanted lover.

In dusty hollows, here and there,
Among garbled rooks the flocks were lying,
Overcome by fumes, and, head downward flying,
The birds made daisy all the air.
The yellow light began to fade
From the low tarn—the water o'er;
And still his willow pipe he played,
Under the silvery sycamore.

I would that I were bird or bee,
Or anything that I am not—
Sweet lady-love, I care not what,
So I might live and die with thee."

Down through the long blue silence
Came the owl's cry. Breeches were trimming
Their torches for the night, and skimming
Athwart the glooms; between the trees,
Went the blind, receding, Ah me!

The night and sorrow well agreed
The meadow knaps and the furze
Were pretty with the harvest dew,
And in the hush the wind made thrush

The shadows of its many bars,
I wis, he loved to see,
In the gray twilight's pallid shade,
As on his willow pipe he played,
Crowned with "hairs of poetry."

I would that I were bird or bee,
Or anything that I am not—
Sweet lady-love, I care not what,
So I might live and die with thee."

Faint glows of starlight from above
Blew softly from the eastern light,
Across the pillow, milky white,
Where slept the lady of his love.

The floating tresses, black as sloe,
Fell tangled round the dainty nose
Of cheek and bosom. Gentle seemed
The lady, smiling as she dreamed.

Who for the sake of the sweet night
Within her easement vexed the night—
Her thoughts are travellers elsewhere.

At midnight, on a jutting cliff,
A raven tapped his beak and cried,
Faintly the willow pipe replied—
The hands upon its stops were stiff.

Under the silvery sycamore
The mournful playing was all done—
If there be angels, he was one,
For surely all his pain was o'er.

At moon a lady walked that way,
And when she saw his quiet sleeping,
Upon the flowers, she fell a weeping,
And for her tears she could not pray.

I had been little used to speak
Of comfort, but was moved to see
Her pale face so near my desk,
For the pale one beneath the tree.

And so, to soothe her grief, I said
The way he died, and told his song:
"Alas, he loved me well and long;
She sighed: 'I would that we were wed
As lovers use, or else that I'

Were anything that I am not.
Or bird, or bee, I care not what,
Here in the pleasant flowers to die."

The mist with many a soft fold shrouds
The eastern hills, birds wake their hymns,
And through the sycamore's white limbs
Shines the red gleaming of the clouds.

Alas, well-a-day, that we were wed
As lovers use, or else that I
Were anything that I am not.
Or bird, or bee, I care not what,
Here in the pleasant flowers to die."

MR. HALE'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The following characteristic letter from Mr. Hale to the Hon. Henry Wilson, owns his submission to the will of the People:

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 6, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: When I wrote to my friend G. F. Cogge, Esq., of Concord, prior to the Pittsburgh Convention, declining in anticipation any nomination by that body, I supposed that I should not have occasion again to trespass on the attention of any one on that subject. The decision which I then announced was not only in accordance with my own taste and judgment, but was also in pursuance of the earnest and repeated request of those whose wishes I felt bound to respect, viz. my wife and children.

I had supposed and hoped, after that letter was written, that the close of my present term of service in the State would enable me to pursue an equal career, and that the brief period which was to elapse between the present and that event, might not be disturbed by any attempt on the part of my friends to introduce my name into the contests and struggles of a Presidential election.

But the members of that Convention, with singular unanimity, have judged differently. Such being the case, and the friends with whom I sympathize have deemed that the great interest of the country required that I should be promoted by a course different from that indicated by myself, I have not felt at liberty, under the peculiar circumstances of the occasion, to set up my own opinion in direct opposition to such an expression of my friends. I therefore yield my own wishes and opinions to those of my friends, and thus assent to what has been done, notwithstanding my previous refusal to consent that it might be done.

I wish also to say to you, and through you to that portion of the public who may feel any interest in the matter, that to inquiries which have been made as to what I wish my opinions are on various subjects, I have no answer to make. I suppose that those who nominated me did it from a conviction of what I would do, founded on a knowledge of what I had done, rather than any feeling that I might be supposed to possess in making pledges and promises for the future.

But if I were ever so much disposed to enter the lists and contend with those who did in previous elections, I could hardly hope to come up to the standard of those made by men prominent in our ranks four years ago, but which have been since forgotten and supplanted upon by those who made them in their hot haste to enthrone themselves under a banner upon which are inscribed sentiments and principles—now-fold more odious and abominable than those against which they have revolted.

Very respectfully, your friend,
JOHN P. HALE.

Hon. Henry Wilson.

THE DEMOCRATIC SOUTHERN RIGHTS CONVENTION OF ALABAMA lately met at Montgomery, and nominated George M. Troop, of Georgia, for President, and General Quitman, of Mississippi, for Vice President. Some fifty or sixty delegates, representing eight counties, participated in the proceedings. It is a small affair, but may affect the strength of Pierce in Georgia.

SAMUEL D. HUBBARD, a member of the 29th and 30th Congresses, lately appointed Postmaster General, is a very respectable Anti-Slavery man. On every question which came up while he was a member of Congress, involving the cause of Freedom, his vote was cast on the right side. We are happy to announce that his appointment has not yet dissolved the Union.

MR. JEROME FULLER, whose nomination for the Judgeship of Minnesota was rejected by the Senate, was the first editor of the *Albany Register*, established for the purpose of opposing the Anti-Slavery heresy so prevalent in the Whig party. Rather odd, that the Senate should accept the Anti-Slavery Mr. Hubbard, and reject the Pro-Slavery Mr. Fuller! Let us live and hope.

ANOTHER.—The Hon. Ebenezer Knowlton, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, Maine, in a letter to the *Belfast Journal*, thus announces his position, in which it is said he is sustained by a large majority of the Democrats of his own town and vicinity:

"Never to this day have I acted politically with any other than the Democratic party, or voted any other than the Democratic ticket, at any State or National election. I have not, however, as the Democratic party have wrought the Fugitive Slave Law into their National platform, and taken the very strongest pro-slavery position, by adding—'That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.'—I have said, and do say, that I cannot endorse the sentiment; I cannot stand upon that platform. I have not so learned Democracy, Freedom, Duty. As my present sphere of action is not political, I should not have noticed the above statement, but for the fact that it is calculated to give the impression that the new position taken in relation to the subject of slavery, the new plank wrought into the National Democratic Platform, has caused no change in my feelings or position. The truth is far from this; and I think I am under the necessity of saying so."

—BENJAMIN KNOWLTON.
"South Montville, Aug. 23, 1852."

STILL ANOTHER.—Joel Winch, a veteran Democrat of the school of Jefferson, and for the last fifty years a leading politician in Vermont, sends greetings to the Pierce Democracy, as follows:

"Whereas I have acted with the Democratic party of Vermont, without shadow or turning, since the days of Thomas Jefferson, whose disciples, after the stripes of 1776, ever have been, and still am—and whereas the National Democratic party, at their late Baltimore Convention, most manifestly apostatized from the leading fundamental principles of the Jefferson creed, in that they placed Slavery above Liberty, and the gag law above freedom of speech. Now, to the end that my old political associates, who have left me at the back of the false gods of Baltimore, and tried on the stump, and in the halls of Congress, may know where to find me when the scales fall from their eyes, so as to permit them to return to truth and duty, I hereby notify them, one and all, that they will find me just where they find themselves, in the ranks of the Jefferson, Platform, and supporting John P. Hale and George W. Julian, for President and Vice President of the United States."

—JOEL WINCH.
"Northfield, Sept. 14, 1852."

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Free-Soilers of Massachusetts held their State Convention at Lowell, on the 15th. All reports concur in representing it as a great meeting, and the proceedings as deeply interesting.

Long before the opening of the halling of the Convention, the numerous trains of the various railroads centering in this city, came filled with enthusiastic delegates and friends. Banners and music enlivened the scenes and sounds of the fest, while in the hall, the best candidates to the Mammoth Tent, and the Headquarters of the Central Committee, numerous groups were discussing the merits of the several candidates for office, and indulging in congratulations on the brilliant success of the cause.

About 10½ o'clock, the Worcester Freedom Club and delegation, numbering nearly a thousand, and accompanied by a fine band, arrived, amid the shouts of the mass of the people. Numerous banners and transparencies, beautifully adorned with flowers, and suitably inscribed, were borne in the procession. Among the mottoes were: "Worcester County true to Freedom, to Hale and Julian." "We are sound on all questions—what are you going to do about it?" "Fidelity to God, Love to man, Liberty and Equality for all." "When Kings intervene to protect Liberty, Freedom to all is the first and best candidate to the Mammoth Tent, and the Headquarters of the Central Committee, numerous groups were discussing the merits of the several candidates for office, and indulging in congratulations on the brilliant success of the cause."

About 10½ o'clock, the Worcester Freedom Club and delegation, numbering nearly a thousand, and accompanied by a fine band, arrived, amid the shouts of the mass of the people. Numerous banners and transparencies, beautifully adorned with flowers, and suitably inscribed, were borne in the procession. Among the mottoes were: "Worcester County true to Freedom, to Hale and Julian." "We are sound on all questions—what are you going to do about it?" "Fidelity to God, Love to man, Liberty and Equality for all." "When Kings intervene to protect Liberty, Freedom to all is the first and best candidate to the Mammoth Tent, and the Headquarters of the Central Committee, numerous groups were discussing the merits of the several candidates for office, and indulging in congratulations on the brilliant success of the cause."

Stephen C. Stevens, of Jefferson county. James H. Cravens, of Ripley county.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Henry Harris, of Warrick county.
2. James H. Clark, of Perry county.
3. John G. Cravens, of Ripley county.
4. Stephen S. Harding, of Ripley county.
5. Matthew R. Hill, of Fayette county.
6. David Butler, of Marion county.
7. Abinash Crase, of Tippecanoe county.
8. Elmer Dunning, of Tippecanoe county.
9. John J. Demming, of St. Joseph county.
10. George W. Weeks, of "county.
11. David W. Jones, of Grant county.

In connection with the foregoing, we solicit the attention of our Indiana friends to the following, from the Indiana *Free Democrat*:

"Will the National Era give its extensive circulation in this State, give the Free Soil Electoral and State ticket in this State at least one insertion, and that as early as a day as possible? Will it also agree editorially to the Free-Soil cause of Indiana, the importance of supplying printed tickets to every poll in the State? This is important. Hundreds, if not thousands of votes were lost in this State in 1848 to the Free Soil ticket, for the want of printed tickets. In the first place, voters may not know the names of all the Electors; and in the second place, if they do, they may not be convenient or time for writing them out at the place of election."

This is an important suggestion. The names ought to be printed in full, and with accuracy. *The Pittsburgh (Pa.) Dispatch* also makes a similar request of us, in behalf of Pennsylvania. We will give the Free Soil Electoral and State tickets whenever we can get hold of them.

FREE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL AND STATE TICKET FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

For President—JOHN P. HALE.

For Vice President—GEO. W. JULIAN.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

Senatorial.—Wm. B. Thomas, G. W. Jackson.

1. W. J. Mullen. 16. G. Z. Dimmick.
2. Joseph Lewis. 17. G. G. Condit.
3. William Walker. 18. Smith.
4. Hiram Miller. 19. W. Wright.
5. Isaac Roberts. 20. John Keyser.
6. Eliah Lewis. 21. John Craft.
7. J. S. Longshore. 22. William Brownlee.
8. Eliza Dechert. 23. Neville B. Craig.
9. Joseph Gibson. 24. Thomas Everett.
10. M. McKinney. 25. R. W. Cunningham.
11. John W. Lotz. 26. R. E. Anderson.
12